11/13/84 S7155-2

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

SEPTEMBER, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GAIN IN SEPTEMBER

SEASONAL ADVANCES BOOST NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DESPITE LOSSES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Seasonal advances in government pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count up 18,200 to 1,252,700. The return of personnel in the education sectors provided the impetus for the growth in nonfarm employment. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 51,000.

PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLLS INCREASE

The public sector employment level rose 21,500 to 246,900, reflecting major gains in the state and local sectors. This was the greatest over-the-month gain ever recorded in the government division. There were 19,100 jobs added to the local job count, while state government experienced a 3,000 upturn. The increase was caused by the return of faculty and nonfaculty staff members to payroll listings. Also having some effect was the new state education act which produced higher funding and staffing. The federal employment level dropped 600 to 36,800.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLIDES DOWNWARD

The number of jobs in private industry fell 3,300, as all industry divisions, except services, lost positions in September. The majority of the drop was found in construction, where 1,000 workers were displaced from their jobs. Construction workers saw reductions in employment in all industry groups. The largest drop was reported in special trade contracting, where some 600 jobs were lost. Negative employment trends were also found in finance, insurance, and real estate, as seasonal downturn's in banking and real estate more than offset gains elsewhere in the sector. In comparison with year-ago levels, jobs in finance, insurance and real estate increased 1,100. The third largest decline over the month was centered in retail trade, which caused an 800 skid in trade employment. Because of seasonal reductions in eating and drinking places; general merchandise stores; and apparel and accessory stores

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the retail trade employment total was lowered to 202,300. Mixed trends among industry groups in wholesale trade caused its employment level to remain constant at 52,800 from August to September. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities realized a 400 drop in employment over the month, but remained 2,000 above year-ago levels. Job losses in electric, gas, and sanitary services accounted for 50% of the decline in transportation and public utilities.

Manufacturing was the final industry division to report employment dips in September. Employees in manufacturing saw a 200 decline in jobs. Compared to a year earlier, manufacturing jobs rose 5,900 from 368,100. All of the decline was centered in nondurable goods, which experienced a 1,200 drop in employment. Approximately 42% of the decline was posted in textile mill products, as layoffs continued to dominate. Textile employment of 111,600 matched the record low set in June, 1982. The largest drop in textile mill jobs was reported in cotton, weaving mills (-300); followed by a 200 decline in knitting mills. Other significant job losses were reported in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (-300); paper and allied products (-200); and apparel and other textile products (-200). Consumer demand caused a surge of 1,000 jobs in the hard-good industry. Durable-good employment increased to 123,000, an 8,300 advance above September, 1983. Expanding business activity in special industry machinery and metalworking machinery caused a 700 job upturn in machinery, except electrical. Diversified trends among industry groups in service employment caused employment to remain constant, at 193,100, from August to September. Compared to a year earlier, employment rose 12,900 in services.

OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK PROMISING

Employment gains in educational institutions, in both the public and private sectors, should boost total nonfarm employment upward in October. Notable employment advances are expected to materalize in the public sector. Students returning to jobs which are federally funded should push service employment up in October, in spite of cutbacks in seasonally influenced industry groups. Other private industry divisions are expected to experience employment losses as a result of layoffs, plant closings, and seasonal downturns.

ASONALLY AFFECTED FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

nfarm wage and salary female employment, increasing 15,000, rose to 569,600 during Septemr. Cyclical growth in government education offset the loss of 700 workers in the private ctor.

e number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 15,700, accelted to 138,600. The return of 16,200 women in educational jobs for the beginning of e school year produced the positive movement in government. On the negative side, small creases were noted in federal government (-100); state government other than education 200); and local government outside of schools (-200).

the private sector, all major divisions except services reported declines. Educational rvices offset seasonal cutbacks in the tourist industry, allowing services to gain 600 rkers. Finance, insurance, and real estate posted the greatest decline, losing 600. olesale and retail trade, with seasonal cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, reved 400 females from the ranks of the employed. Construction; manufacturing; and transrtation and public utilities recorded minute losses of 100 each.

e number of women employed in South Carolina rose 28,000 over the comparable year-ago riod. All major divisions experienced growth during the year. Services reported the rgest expansion (+6,800), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+5,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged down to 6.4% in September following a sharp drop the previous month. This represents 94,900 jobless individuals, a decline of 3,100 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment is attributed to the restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.4% in September.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,478,600	1,493,500	1,479,500	1,471,900	1,484,500	1,472,800
Total Employment	1,383,700	1,395,500	1,354,700	1,371,300	1,385,200	1,342,300
Total Unemployment	94,900	98,000	124,800	100,600	99,300	130,500
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.6	8.4	6.8	6.7	8.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	181,460	182,870	177,680	205,440	205,590	201,920
Total Employment	172,050	173,630	163,660	196,550	196,680	189,920
Total Unemployment	9,410	9,240	14,020	8,890	8,910	12,000
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	7.9	4.3	4.3	5.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	287,050	286,460	287,890
Total Employment	271,310	270,530	266,050
Total Unemployment	15,740	15,930	21,840
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.6	7.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural work force expanded by 1,200 workers in September, due to an upward seasonal trend in government. The growth in government employment (+1,800) was centered in the local division, where 2,300 staff members resumed their jobs. In September, the federal and state employment job counts were lowered 400 and 100, respectively. The private sector employment total dropped 600, as all major industries reported dips in employment, except services; and transportation and public utilities. Employment losses of 200 each were posted in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. Another negative employment trend was recorded in the trade industry (-100), which experienced a seasonal downturn in the retail sector. Manufacturing employment moved down 100 to 20,200 in September. Those industries showing no change in jobs from one month earlier, were transportation and public utilities, and services.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 3,600 to 195,600 over the month. Both private and public industries shared in the upturn. The majority of the advance occurred in government, where 2,600 positions were added in September. Seasonal job increases in the state sector accounted for 72% of the upturn. The number of positions in the local government sector moved up 700 to 18,400, while the federal employment count dropped 100 to 7,900. For the second consecutive month, private sector employment continued to advance, as some 1,000 persons were placed in full-or part-time positions. The primary source for the upturn was found in services (+1,000), where seasonal industries caused the employment level to reach 33,100. Manufacturing recorded the second largest increase, as the work force advanced 200 to 27,100. The job counts in trade, and transportation and public utilities experienced slight growth of 100 jobs each from one month earlier. On the negative side, employment drops were posted in finance, insurance and real estate (-300); and construction (-100).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Seasonal influences in September produced an increase in nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area. The nonagricultural workforce expanded 5,300 over the month to a level of 268,000. The reopening of schools led a surge in local government which grew by 2,800 workers. One thousand jobs were added to state payrolls while federal employment was unchanged over the month. The back-to-school activity also had a spillover effect in services and trade as the former put 1,100 new employees to work, while 600 additional workers were welcomed into the latter industry. Manufacturing was the only other industry to register workforce expansion in September, rising 100 from the 99,200 of August. The counts of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate; mining; and transportation and public utilities were unchanged during the month. The lone employment decline was felt in construction where 500 building-trade workers were separated from jobs.

MODERATION DESCRIBES ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The nation's unemployment rate dipped slightly to 7.4% during September, down from 7.5%, indicating that the once-buoyant recovery is continuing but has slowed to a moderate pace of expansion.

The most disturbing note sounded by the September data came in the number of manufacturing jobs, which fell by 125,000 in the first decline since the depths of th recession in 1982. Employment dropped in the auto, metal, and machinery industries. Manufacturing companies usually are the first to feel the impact of a coming business recession, but September's decline would not be considered a serious threat to the recovery unless the trend continues for several months.

In addition to the unemployed, 1.2 million "discouraged" persons have stopped looking for work. Another 5.5 million Americans are working part-time but would like to have a full-time job.

Industrial production declined a sharp 0.6% in September, breaking a string of 21 consecutive monthly advances, but one-half of the downturn was attributed to the auto strike. It marked the first production setback since a similar 0.6% drop in November, 1982, the nadir of the last recession. Since then, output has advanced steadily, with monthly gains as high as 2.3%.

Retail sales increased 1.6% over the month after two months of contraction. The overall rise was the strongest since April's 3.5% gain and follows bleak data for the previous two months--a 1.7% decrease in July and a 0.6% slip in August.

A 1.3% upturn in auto sales pushed durable-good sales up 0.6%, while sales of nondurables strengthened by 2.1%. Clothing stores did particularly well with back-to-school sales, reporting a 5.2% increase. That was the biggest gain in clothing stores in 12 years. Amid a slight easing of high mortgage rates, housing starts rebounded 8.9% in September, following a 12.3% decline in August. Although this home-building rate was still 26% below February's pace, it was a sign that falling interest rates have had a positive effect on the market and that sales may pick up again.

Starts of apartments were up 9.9% in September, compared with an 8.3% gain in starts of single-family homes. Some feel that high home prices and high mortgage rates will continue to dull the enthusiasm of potential homebuyers and leave the housing sector essentially flat for the balance of the year.

The nation's personal income climbed a healthy 0.9% in September and, in a significant turnaround, consumers started spending again in a big way-up 1.4%--after a lifeless summer. Factory incomes suffered over the month, as job losses offset small increases in the number of hours worked in factories and the amount paid per hour.

FACTORY PAYROLLS UNCHANGED

After three consecutive monthly increases, hourly earnings were unchanged in September (from August) at $7.31. This earnings figure was produced by a slight rise in nondurable payrolls coupled with a minor dip in hard-good wages.

The downward trend in durables was primarily the result of less premiums, although an expanded workforce also contributed. Hourly earnings dropped to $7.37 from $7.39 in August.

Soft-good workers saw their wages edge up to $7.28 per hour in September from $7.27 the month before.

Weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing increased about $3.00 during September, going to $298.25. Wages in hard goods slipped less than $2.00, while nondurable workers earned almost $5.00 more over the month.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.31	$ 7.31	$ 7.08	$ 8.95	$ 8.65	$ 8.60
Average Weekly Earnings	$298.25	$295.32	$291.70	$384.85	$369.36	$371.52
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.56	$ 95.17	$ 96.97	$123.31	$119.03	$123.51

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.26	$ 7.14	$ 6.94	$ 7.12	$ 7.16	$ 6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$294.03	$290.60	$282.46	$286.22	$287.12	$276.60
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.21	$ 93.65	$93.77	$ 91.71	$ 92.53	$ 92.00

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN SEPTEMBER

The number of overtime hours worked by South Carolina's manufacturing production employees was unchanged at 3.5 hours from one month earlier. This figure was 0.1 less than the comparable figure of September, 1983. Overtime in nondurable goods rose 0.2 hour offsetting a similar decline in the hard-good industry.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.6
Durable Goods	3.7	3.9	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.2	3.7

SEASONAL GROWTH NOTED IN FACTORY WORKWEEK

Production workers in South Carolina's factories realized a longer workweek in September thanks to seasonal upturns in certain nondurable factories. The hard-good workweek actually slipped a bit during the month.

Average weekly hours for workers in soft goods rose 0.6 to 40.3 in September as back-to-school activities triggered production workers increases among several groups. Food and kindred products added 3.0 hours over the month and spearheaded the growth of the sector. A surge of 2.4 hours by producers of women's and misses' outerwear boosted the workweek in apparel and other textile products to 38.3, a 1.1 hour advance for September. Paper and allied products also registered a longer workweek over the month.

The hard-good sector lost 0.1 hour during September as a result of a general decline in overtime. The workweek still exceeded 40 hours for the month, falling only to 41.9.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed 0.7 point to 107.1 in September. The advance was caused by a 0.4 hour increase in average weekly hours. The September index was 1.9 points greater than the year-ago figure of 105.2

NOTE: Productivity index was formerly called Manhour Index.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.1	106.4	105.2
Durable Good Productivity Index	141.7	141.6	128.0
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.8	94.9	97.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.4	69.7	72.0
Apparel Productivity Index	105.6	103.4	105.8

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Rockwell International	York	50	This expansion is due to the closing of a Rockwell plant in Michigan last month. They will hire local workers.
Ramada Hotel	Columbia	Unknown	This new 200 room hotel will be located at interstate 77 and Two Notch Road in Columbia. It should be completed by spring, 1985.

1983 ANNUAL PAY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN AREAS

Average annual pay for workers in South Carolina's metropolitan areas rose 5.8% in 1983 compared with the 5.0% increase for all 315 metropolitan areas nationally. Of the five metropolitan areas located totally in South Carolina, the highest average wages were found in Greenville-Spartanburg ($15,367) followed by Columbia ($15,157), Charleston ($15,069), Florence ($14,102), and Anderson ($14,046). For the remaining two metro areas which were geographically connected with other states, pay levels were much more substantial. Workers in Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C. averaged $16,171 while the comparable figure for Augusta, Ga.-S.C. was $15,908. None of the seven areas ranked in the top 100 metropolitan areas in annual pay. The best ranking was attributable to the Charlotte area which ranked 168th. On a more positive note, examination of over-the-year percentage wage increases revealed that four of South Carolina's metro areas broke into that top 100 listing. Augusta's 7.3% gain between 1982 and 1983 ranked 19th among all 315 metropolitan areas, Charlotte's 6.6% rise in pay placed 31st, Columbia's upturn of 6.2% was 52nd, and Anderson's 5.6% ranked 91st in the country.

Elsewhere in the United States, Anchorage, Alaska had the highest average annual pay among all metropolitan areas in 1983 at $27,570. Second and third were Flint, Michigan ($23,271) and San Jose, California ($22,288), respectively. On the low end of the scale, Jacksonville, North Carolina recorded the least annual pay figure at $11,654 followed by McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas ($11,756), and Naples, Florida ($12,380). The largest single pay increase over the year occurred in Kokomo, Indiana where the average worker's wages rose 13.1%. In the same time period, there were eight metropolitan areas whose average pay declined with the biggest drop in Beaver County, Pennsylvania (-3.5%).

All annual pay figures are derived from workers covered under the Unemployment Insurance System. Data are based on quarterly reports received from employers through state employment security agencies. National data are produced through the U.S Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina's Metropolitan Area Annual Pay Levels
1982-1983

Area	Average Annual Pay			Ranking	
	1982	1983	Percent Change	By Level Of 1983 Annual Pay	By Annual Percentage Change
Anderson, S.C.	$13,306	$14,046	+5.6%	290	91
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	$14,830	$15,908	+7.3%	187	19
Charleston, S.C.	$14,377	$15,069	+4.8%	245	156
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	$15,176	$16,171	+6.6%	168	31
Columbia, S.C.	$14,268	$15,157	+6.2%	239	52
Florence, S.C.	$13,477	$14,102	+4.6%	287	166
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C.	$14,594	$15,367	+5.3%	227	118
U.S. Average	$17,322	$18,183	+5.0%	---	---

EMPHASIS ON VETERAN SERVICES DURING NOVEMBER

November is a month in which Americans pay special attention to the veterans who have served our country. Veterans are recognized nationally on Veterans Day, November 11. This year, the national Job Service system will be placing special emphasis on services for veterans, beginning in November. The Veterans Job Training (VJT) program, administered through Job Service, will be emphasized during a special "PUSH" program in November and December. Also, a special initiative, "Jobs for Veterans", will begin November 11 and run through March 31, 1985.

The Job Service system is a valuable resource for unemployed veterans and the goals of these special efforts beginning in November are to place even more unemployed veterans and to increase the public's awareness of the important role of Job Service in the community. The following tables provide highlights of the veteran population in South Carolina and services provided to veterans by the state's Job Service local offices.

SOUTH CAROLINA VETERAN POPULATION
March 31, 1984

	STATE TOTAL	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Total Veterans in S.C.	351,000	100.0
Post-Vietnam Era	27,000	7.7
Vietnam Era 1/	100,000	28.6
Korean Conflict 2/	52,000	14.9
World War II 3/	127,000	36.3
World War I	2,000	0.6
Other Veterans	43,000	12.3

1/ Veterans of Vietnam era with no service in Korean Conflict.
2/ Veterans of Korean Conflict with no service in World War II.
3/ Includes veterans who served in both World War II and Korean Conflict.
SOURCE: Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

VETERAN APPLICANTS SERVED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
(July 1-September 30, 1984)

	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Veterans Applicants Available	23,098	100.0
Referred to Jobs	7,991	34.6
Placed in Jobs	2,823	12.2
Job Development Contacts	4,777	20.7
Counseled	1,043	4.5
Tested	827	3.5
Enrolled in Training	141	0.6

SOURCE: Table 91, Employment Security Automated Reporting System; S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

For more information about services provided to veterans in the state by Job Service, contact the South Carolina Employment Security Commission at (803) 758-2706.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Office Manager	12	Research Technician	99	15	X		$ 14,000		X	Conway
Programer, Business	12	Assistant Manager	15	16	X		$ 20,000	X		Greenwood
Design Drafter	99	Supervisor, Drafting Department	96	12	X		$ 22,880	X		Marion
Counselor	96	School Administration	96	16	X		$ 16,500		X	Walterboro
Quality Control Supervisor	45	None	N/A	16	X		$ 18,000		X	Spartanburg
Fire Safety Inspector	72	None	N/A	15	X		$ 18,000	X		Georgetown
Engineering Technician	48	None	N/A	14	X		$ 25,000	X		Newberry
X-Ray Technologist	48	None	N/A	15	X		$ 18,000	X		Florence
Maintenance Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 25,000		X	Rock Hill
Administrative Assistant	07	None	N/A	16	X		$ 12,000	X		Union
Secretary	10	None	N/A	15	X	X	$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Forester	78	Artillery	30	17	X		$ 17,000	X		Seneca
Medical Equipment Sales	24	Insurance Sales	24	18	X		$ 12,000		X	Columbia

*There are currently more than 96,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1252.7	1234.5	1201.7	+ 18.2	+ 51.0
Total Private	1005.8	1009.1	972.1	- 3.3	+ 33.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	71.7	72.7	71.3	- 1.0	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.1	12.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.4	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	31.4	32.0	31.3	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.5	8.7	8.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.0	374.2	368.1	- 0.2	+ 5.9
Durable Goods	123.0	122.0	114.7	+ 1.0	+ 8.3
Nondurable Goods	251.0	252.2	253.4	- 1.2	- 2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	57.2	54.8	- 0.4	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.1	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.7	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.9	16.5	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.1	12.2	11.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	255.1	255.9	243.8	- 0.8	+ 11.3
Wholesale Trade	52.8	52.8	50.3	0.0	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.6	29.5	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.2	14.2	12.2	0.0	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.2	23.3	22.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Retail Trade	202.3	203.1	193.5	- 0.8	+ 8.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.0	27.1	24.9	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Department Stores	19.9	20.0	18.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Food Stores	37.1	37.1	35.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	35.2	35.2	34.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.3	54.2	52.2	- 0.9	+ 1.1
Banking	14.8	15.4	15.2	- 0.6	- 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	15.3	15.1	- 0.6	- 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	8.3	8.4	- 0.4	- 0.5
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
Services	193.1	193.1	180.2	0.0	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.2	21.3	17.9	- 1.1	+ 2.3
Health Services	43.8	43.6	41.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Hospitals	16.6	16.5	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services	16.4	13.5	14.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.6	7.5	6.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.8
Total Government	246.9	225.4	229.6	+ 21.5	+ 17.3
Total Federal Government	36.8	37.4	36.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Total State Government	73.9	70.9	70.5	+ 3.0	+ 3.4
State Education	30.4	27.0	27.7	+ 3.4	+ 2.7
Other State Government	43.5	43.9	42.8	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Total Local Government	136.2	117.1	122.4	+ 19.1	+ 13.8
Local Education	83.3	63.8	69.4	+ 19.5	+ 13.9
Other Local Government	52.9	53.3	53.0	- 0.4	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Manufacturing	374.0	374.2	368.1	- 0.2	+ 5.9
Durable Goods	123.0	122.0	114.7	+ 1.0	+ 8.3
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.2	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.6	3.7	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	10.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.3	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	2.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	30.2	28.1	+ 0.7	+ 2.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.3	4.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	6.9	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	5.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.0	21.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	2.8	- 0.1	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.9	10.4	8.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	6.4	6.5	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	251.0	252.2	253.4	- 1.2	- 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Meat Products	4.2	4.1	4.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September. 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Textile Mill Products	111.6	112.1	114.6	- 0.5	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.0	33.3	33.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.1	32.1	33.6	0.0	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	8.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	16.2	0.0	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.3	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.2	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.7	10.5	0.0	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	46.7	47.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.7	10.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.8	8.1	7.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.9	16.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	6.4	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.1	7.1	7.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.1	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.9	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.3	9.2	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.4	33.0	0.0	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.6	17.7	- 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.1	19.4	18.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.2	2.1	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.9	8.5	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1248.0	1244.1	1196.9	+ 3.9	+ 51.1
Total Private	995.2	995.3	961.9	- 0.1	+ 33.3
Construction	70.5	70.6	70.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	370.3	372.1	364.5	- 1.8	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	122.0	121.4	113.8	+ 0.6	+ 8.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	14.0	14.1	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.3	10.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.3	14.2	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.1	27.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	6.9	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.3	23.9	21.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Nondurable Goods	248.3	250.7	250.7	- 2.4	- 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.7	14.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	110.6	112.6	113.6	- 2.0	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.8	33.9	33.3	- 1.1	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.4	31.8	32.9	- 0.4	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.3	16.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	10.4	0.0	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.9	46.5	46.6	- 0.6	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.5	9.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.8	16.5	- 0.3	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.0	7.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.9	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.2	9.1	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.3	32.9	0.0	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.6	17.6	- 0.1	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.9	54.6	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.9	13.7	- 0.3	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.7	16.5	0.0	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	250.6	249.4	239.5	+ 1.2	+ 11.1
Wholesale Trade	52.3	51.9	49.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	198.3	197.5	189.7	+ 0.8	+ 8.6
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.3	25.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Food Stores	36.3	36.2	35.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	53.0	51.7	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	192.6	191.5	179.7	+ 1.1	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.9	18.6	16.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Educational Services	17.3	17.8	15.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Total Government	252.8	248.8	235.0	+ 4.0	+ 17.8
Total Federal Government	37.5	37.5	37.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	74.0	76.2	70.6	- 2.2	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	141.3	135.1	127.0	+ 6.2	+ 14.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	268.0	262.7	264.5	195.6	192.0	190.4
Construction	16.2	16.7	16.7	12.0	12.1	12.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.6	8.0	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.3	99.2	98.6	27.1	26.9	26.0
Durable Goods	29.6	29.3	28.8	12.9	12.7	12.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.6	4.7	4.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.5	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.5	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.7	69.9	69.8	14.2	14.2	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.4	34.7	34.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.0	12.1	11.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.2	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.1	10.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	6.0	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.8	4.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.7	8.8	8.7	9.4
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.3	4.2	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.9	55.3	54.2	41.6	41.5	39.7
Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.7	14.1	11.4	11.3	11.1
Retail Trade	42.2	41.6	40.1	30.2	30.2	28.6
General Merchandise Stores	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.8	10.8	10.6	15.0	15.3	15.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.8	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	40.8	39.5	39.2	33.1	32.1	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.4	7.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.2	31.4	35.3	57.7	55.1	55.5
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.9	8.0	7.6
Total State Government	8.8	7.8	9.0	31.4	29.4	29.8
Total Local Government	24.6	21.8	24.5	18.4	17.7	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	161.2	160.0	154.3	39.2	39.6	39.8
Construction	10.5	10.7	10.2	1.8	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	20.2	20.3	19.0	12.1	12.3	13.0
Durable Goods	10.7	10.8	9.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	2.0	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.2	10.4	11.0
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.8	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39.0	39.1	36.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.2	7.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.8	31.9	29.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	8.0	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.8	27.8	27.0	6.4	6.6	6.4
Total Government	47.0	45.2	45.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Total Federal Government	18.7	19.1	18.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.5	11.6	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	14.5	15.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.5	47.9	44.0	44.0	43.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.4	21.7	21.9	13.7	13.9	13.5
Durable Goods	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	16.5	16.8	17.5	8.9	9.1	8.8
Textile Mill Products	9.6	9.7	10.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.6
Total Government	7.0	6.6	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From August 1984	Net Change From September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	569.6	554.6	541.6	+ 15.0	+ 28.0
Total Private	431.0	431.7	415.0	- 0.7	+ 16.0
Construction	5.5	5.6	5.5	- 0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	153.4	153.5	151.0	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Durable Goods	39.9	39.3	36.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.4	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.0	13.7	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	113.5	114.2	114.8	- 0.7	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.9	48.2	48.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.9	14.0	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.4	14.6	15.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.9	40.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.6	9.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.9	14.5	- 0.3	- 0.9
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.2	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.9	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	7.0	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.3	12.4	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	119.0	119.4	113.3	- 0.4	+ 5.7
Wholesale Trade	13.2	13.2	12.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	105.8	106.2	100.7	- 0.4	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.7	19.8	18.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Food Stores	17.0	16.9	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.5	33.1	31.7	- 0.6	+ 0.8
Banking	11.0	11.5	11.2	- 0.5	- 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.7	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	108.2	107.6	101.4	+ 0.6	+ 6.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.6	13.2	11.1	- 0.6	+ 1.5
Health Services	36.0	35.9	34.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	12.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	9.5	7.7	8.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
Total Government	138.6	122.9	126.6	+ 15.7	+ 12.0
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.4	11.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	39.7	38.2	38.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.7
State Education	14.9	13.2	13.6	+ 1.7	+ 1.3
Other State Government	24.8	25.0	24.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	87.6	73.3	77.4	+ 14.3	+ 10.2
Local Education	61.7	47.2	51.4	+ 14.5	+ 10.3
Other Local Government	25.9	26.1	26.0	- 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
MANUFACTURING	289.1	289.9	285.9	298.25	295.32	291.70	40.8	40.4	41.2	7.31	7.31	7.08
DURABLE GOODS	91.7	91.4	86.1	308.80	310.38	293.82	41.9	42.0	41.5	7.37	7.39	7.08
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.8	10.8	302.40	301.42	274.34	44.8	45.6	44.9	6.75	6.61	6.11
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.4	271.88	259.56	239.98	41.7	41.2	40.4	6.52	6.30	5.94
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.5	8.3	370.64	363.24	371.45	42.7	41.8	43.7	8.68	8.69	8.50
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.1	11.3	284.42	292.40	273.32	40.4	41.3	39.9	7.04	7.08	6.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.1	20.7	19.4	333.68	339.95	310.70	43.0	42.6	42.1	7.76	7.98	7.38
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	4.7	4.8	296.12	289.67	282.00	40.9	40.4	40.0	7.24	7.17	7.05
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.1	17.9	15.9	259.94	263.31	254.64	40.3	40.2	40.1	6.45	6.55	6.35
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	294.88	299.92	269.18	38.0	38.8	40.6	7.76	7.73	6.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.4	198.5	199.8	293.38	288.62	288.52	40.3	39.7	41.1	7.28	7.27	7.02
Food and Kindred Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	270.07	252.75	242.76	43.7	40.7	40.8	6.18	6.21	5.95
Textile Mill Products	96.7	97.1	99.4	269.17	269.17	263.49	39.7	39.7	40.6	6.78	6.78	6.49
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.7	30.0	30.1	273.20	273.88	264.62	40.0	40.1	40.9	6.83	6.83	6.47
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.2	28.2	29.5	273.47	273.78	265.78	38.9	39.0	39.2	7.03	7.02	6.78
Knitting Mills	7.8	8.0	7.5	243.92	234.36	241.78	37.7	37.2	40.5	6.47	6.30	5.97
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.3	12.3	13.3	292.54	287.83	275.78	40.8	39.7	41.1	7.17	7.25	6.71
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	273.06	286.21	276.92	41.0	41.6	43.0	6.66	6.88	6.44
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.9	231.45	239.72	247.10	39.7	40.7	42.9	5.83	5.89	5.76
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.8	39.0	187.29	181.16	188.18	38.3	37.2	39.7	4.89	4.87	4.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.6	9.1	188.07	184.47	175.12	39.1	39.0	37.5	4.81	4.73	4.67
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.1	13.7	160.95	156.05	163.67	37.0	34.6	37.8	4.35	4.51	4.33
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	500.96	483.36	475.89	43.6	42.4	43.5	11.49	11.40	10.94
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	5.1	311.54	313.74	285.14	42.1	42.0	38.9	7.40	7.47	7.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.0	21.4	449.28	444.39	448.42	41.6	41.3	43.2	10.80	10.76	10.38

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
All Manufacturing	14.9	15.0	14.0	384.85	369.36	371.52	43.0	42.7	43.2	8.95	8.65	8.60
Durable Goods	8.0	8.1	7.4	379.75	366.08	351.65	43.4	44.0	43.2	8.75	8.32	8.14
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.9	6.6	389.66	373.76	397.38	42.4	41.3	43.1	9.19	9.05	9.22

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1984	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.4	18.8	294.03	290.60	282.46	40.5	40.7	40.7	7.26	7.14	6.94
Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	8.7	286.34	280.38	278.94	40.5	40.4	40.9	7.07	6.94	6.82
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	288.84	280.80	274.72	41.8	41.6	42.2	6.91	6.75	6.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.8	299.15	303.71	282.30	38.7	39.7	40.1	7.73	7.65	7.04
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.2	300.51	298.98	285.12	40.5	40.9	40.5	7.42	7.31	7.04
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	256.20	280.48	233.62	37.9	41.8	37.5	6.76	6.71	6.23
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	171.67	171.39	171.02	37.4	36.7	36.7	4.59	4.67	4.66

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
All Manufacturing	74.6	74.8	74.3	286.22	287.12	276.60	40.2	40.1	41.1	7.12	7.16	6.73
Durable Goods	21.5	21.6	20.9	303.48	308.34	278.92	40.9	41.5	40.6	7.42	7.43	6.87
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.8	8.2	344.00	334.32	293.44	43.0	42.0	39.6	8.00	7.96	7.41
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.3	53.4	279.30	278.48	275.47	39.9	39.5	41.3	7.00	7.05	6.67
Textile Mill Products	29.9	30.1	29.6	287.16	276.69	272.06	41.2	40.1	41.6	6.97	6.90	6.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.9	10.1	282.17	279.16	265.51	40.6	40.4	41.1	6.95	6.91	6.46
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	9.6	285.20	282.49	284.76	40.0	39.9	42.0	7.13	7.08	6.78
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	257.31	223.45	236.36	37.4	35.3	38.0	6.88	6.33	6.22
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	3.0	247.76	251.94	256.00	38.0	38.7	40.7	6.52	6.51	6.29
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.2	8.3	8.7	159.71	163.74	178.26	36.8	34.4	38.5	4.34	4.76	4.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	2.2	159.84	156.90	162.99	34.9	35.1	36.3	4.58	4.47	4.49
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.5	4.6	364.37	369.70	343.21	41.5	42.3	41.4	8.78	8.74	8.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
September, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,530	6,600	6,620	3,780	3,820	3,790	2,750	2,780	2,830
AIKEN---------	38,500	38,200	37,600	19,100	19,100	18,400	19,400	19,100	19,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,750	2,840	1,160	1,160	1,140	1,680	1,590	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,640	47,540	47,910	21,390	21,740	21,880	26,250	25,800	26,030
BAMBERG-------	4,550	4,440	4,580	1,860	1,840	1,880	2,690	2,600	2,700
BARNWELL------	6,950	6,870	7,080	3,120	3,120	3,150	3,830	3,750	3,930
BEAUFORT------	25,070	25,100	23,890	990	960	1,090	24,080	24,140	22,800
BERKELEY------	21,000	20,200	19,600	5,800	5,800	5,800	15,200	14,400	13,800
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,800	3,800	2,110	2,140	2,160	1,610	1,660	1,640
CHARLESTON----	127,300	127,200	123,000	10,800	10,900	10,200	116,500	116,300	112,800
CHEROKEE------	15,450	15,230	14,950	7,920	7,900	7,560	7,530	7,330	7,390
CHESTER-------	11,290	11,000	11,670	5,870	5,550	6,320	5,420	5,450	5,350
CHESTERFIELD--	11,890	11,500	11,890	6,700	6,800	6,600	5,190	4,700	5,290
CLARENDON-----	6,290	6,240	6,230	1,760	1,740	1,720	4,530	4,500	4,510
COLLETON------	8,760	8,850	8,620	2,630	2,660	2,540	6,130	6,190	6,080
DARLINGTON----	19,560	19,140	19,360	8,320	7,790	8,120	11,240	11,350	11,240
DILLON--------	8,700	8,670	8,740	3,590	3,590	3,620	5,110	5,080	5,120
DORCHESTER----	12,900	12,600	11,700	3,600	3,600	3,000	9,300	9,000	8,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,250	4,210	4,200	2,070	2,060	2,020	2,180	2,150	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	6,270	6,070	6,060	2,470	2,400	2,290	3,800	3,670	3,770
FLORENCE------	43,890	43,970	43,540	13,630	13,900	13,460	30,260	30,070	30,080
GEORGETOWN----	15,910	15,830	16,070	4,030	3,980	4,050	11,880	11,850	12,020
GREENVILLE----	149,600	147,300	149,200	48,900	49,100	49,800	100,700	98,200	99,400
GREENWOOD-----	27,070	27,100	26,680	13,040	13,020	12,690	14,030	14,080	13,990
HAMPTON-------	5,090	5,040	4,980	1,920	1,930	1,790	3,170	3,110	3,190
HORRY---------	51,910	52,970	49,010	7,460	7,520	7,020	44,450	45,450	41,990
JASPER--------	3,140	3,090	3,170	190	190	190	2,950	2,900	2,980
KERSHAW-------	14,320	13,870	14,560	7,180	6,870	7,420	7,140	7,000	7,140
LANCASTER-----	17,490	17,460	17,790	9,650	9,720	9,910	7,840	7,740	7,880
LAURENS-------	17,390	17,070	17,260	8,110	8,120	7,970	9,280	8,950	9,290
LEE-----------	2,900	2,660	3,000	980	1,000	990	1,920	1,660	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	42,100	41,600	41,500	13,000	13,000	12,600	29,100	28,600	28,900
McCORMICK-----	1,980	1,860	2,040	820	810	900	1,160	1,050	1,140
MARION--------	11,180	11,180	11,190	5,190	5,180	5,130	5,990	6,000	6,060
MARLBORO------	8,810	8,890	8,640	4,440	4,520	4,250	4,370	4,370	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,570	10,570	10,480	5,060	5,040	5,100	5,510	5,530	5,380
OCONEE--------	18,210	18,120	18,330	8,700	8,580	8,840	9,510	9,540	9,490
ORANGEBURG----	25,260	25,260	24,800	8,880	8,920	8,420	16,380	16,340	16,380
PICKENS-------	30,000	28,600	29,000	12,400	12,000	11,500	17,600	16,600	17,500
RICHLAND------	153,500	150,400	148,900	14,100	13,900	13,400	139,400	136,500	135,500
SALUDA--------	2,990	3,060	2,980	1,140	1,180	1,140	1,850	1,880	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	88,400	86,800	90,000	38,000	38,100	39,900	50,400	48,700	50,100
SUMTER--------	27,930	27,860	28,030	8,620	8,600	8,750	19,310	19,260	19,280
UNION---------	9,440	9,530	9,670	5,290	5,400	5,560	4,150	4,130	4,110
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,300	8,280	8,610	2,750	2,780	3,070	5,550	5,500	5,540
YORK----------	39,180	39,490	39,830	12,090	12,350	13,030	27,090	27,140	26,800

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
September, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPT. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,680	9,920	9,940	950	1,020	1,160	9.8	10.3	11.7
AIKEN---------	44,290	44,610	44,820	3,210	3,090	4,710	7.2	6.9	10.5
ALLENDALE-----	3,910	3,810	4,190	370	370	650	9.5	9.7	15.5
ANDERSON------	62,620	63,400	63,250	4,820	5,010	5,590	7.7	7.9	8.8
BAMBERG-------	7,340	7,380	7,380	640	700	670	8.7	9.5	9.1
BARNWELL------	9,810	9,920	10,150	710	760	910	7.2	7.7	9.0
BEAUFORT------	32,050	32,640	31,060	1,200	1,400	1,760	3.7	4.3	5.7
BERKELEY------	40,250	40,360	39,100	2,390	2,150	3,080	5.9	5.3	7.9
CALHOUN-------	7,070	7,400	7,300	480	510	580	6.8	6.9	7.9
CHARLESTON----	116,510	117,720	114,350	5,810	6,000	9,040	5.0	5.1	7.9
CHEROKEE------	23,900	23,980	23,590	1,240	1,330	1,820	5.2	5.5	7.7
CHESTER-------	14,530	16,610	15,560	1,700	3,910	2,370	11.7	23.5	15.2
CHESTERFIELD--	19,280	19,220	19,580	1,300	1,290	1,680	6.7	6.7	8.6
CLARENDON-----	13,200	13,380	12,900	1,360	1,340	1,150	10.3	10.0	8.9
COLLETON------	13,080	13,360	13,220	1,070	990	1,430	8.2	7.4	10.8
DARLINGTON----	27,750	28,500	27,710	2,340	2,600	2,630	8.4	9.1	9.5
DILLON--------	14,580	14,890	14,620	1,340	1,310	1,340	9.2	8.8	9.2
DORCHESTER----	24,700	24,790	24,240	1,210	1,090	1,900	4.9	4.4	7.8
EDGEFIELD-----	7,920	8,110	8,060	480	580	690	6.1	7.2	8.6
FAIRFIELD-----	10,170	10,070	9,900	720	720	810	7.1	7.1	8.2
FLORENCE------	51,630	52,460	52,020	3,830	3,900	4,780	7.4	7.4	9.2
GEORGETOWN----	21,290	21,510	21,960	2,000	1,810	2,570	9.4	8.4	11.7
GREENVILLE----	145,000	144,830	145,390	7,730	7,960	10,780	5.3	5.5	7.4
GREENWOOD-----	27,240	27,730	27,770	1,810	1,900	2,880	6.6	6.9	10.4
HAMPTON-------	7,640	7,740	7,800	590	560	900	7.7	7.2	11.5
HORRY---------	70,350	71,930	67,080	3,990	3,330	4,540	5.7	4.6	6.8
JASPER--------	6,170	6,150	6,340	390	360	540	6.3	5.9	8.5
KERSHAW-------	17,710	17,730	18,280	1,210	1,690	1,620	6.8	9.5	8.9
LANCASTER-----	21,780	22,250	22,520	1,880	2,060	2,430	8.6	9.3	10.8
LAURENS-------	21,850	21,740	22,450	1,660	1,560	2,570	7.6	7.2	11.4
LEE-----------	7,750	7,700	8,070	640	690	770	8.3	9.0	9.5
LEXINGTON-----	70,320	70,600	69,120	3,050	3,280	4,120	4.3	4.6	6.0
McCORMICK-----	3,200	3,220	3,320	360	440	400	11.3	13.7	12.0
MARION--------	16,790	16,490	16,670	1,890	1,540	1,790	11.3	9.3	10.7
MARLBORO------	11,860	12,260	12,170	1,530	1,620	2,050	12.9	13.2	16.8
NEWBERRY------	16,280	16,380	16,280	950	830	1,150	5.8	5.1	7.1
OCONEE--------	20,620	21,020	21,260	1,680	1,880	2,340	8.1	8.9	11.0
ORANGEBURG----	38,220	39,090	38,540	2,840	2,920	3,830	7.4	7.5	9.9
PICKENS-------	40,480	40,840	40,260	2,680	3,150	3,190	6.6	7.7	7.9
RICHLAND------	135,120	135,000	132,800	5,840	5,630	7,880	4.3	4.2	5.9
SALUDA--------	6,970	7,220	7,100	480	480	660	6.9	6.6	9.3
SPARTANBURG---	101,570	100,790	102,260	5,330	4,820	7,880	5.2	4.8	7.7
SUMTER--------	35,430	36,100	35,850	2,620	2,760	3,070	7.4	7.6	8.6
UNION---------	12,460	12,820	13,400	1,300	1,390	2,060	10.4	10.8	15.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,550	17,070	17,280	1,420	1,580	1,650	8.6	9.3	9.5
YORK----------	51,760	52,770	52,680	3,920	3,650	4,400	7.6	6.9	8.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Martha Oliver, Julia McCarthy, and Ted Gladden.